



**Trapping Activities and Population Estimates of
Adult Sea Lamprey in Tributaries of Lake Superior
During 2009**

by
William P. Mattes
Great Lakes Section Leader

Administrative Report 10-06
May 2010

**Great Lakes Indian Fish
& Wildlife Commission**
Biological Services Division
P.O. Box 9
Odanah, WI 54861
(715) 682-6619

ABSTRACT

The Great Lakes Section of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) has conducted a cooperative sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) trapping project with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sea Lamprey Control Station in Marquette, Michigan (USFWS-SLC) since 1986. The purpose of the project is to gather information on adult spawning-phase sea lamprey ascending various tributaries to Lake Superior. Results of the 2009 trapping season are reported.

The seven rivers sampled in 2009 were the Amnicon, Middle, Poplar, and Bad rivers in Wisconsin, and the Silver, Firesteel, and Misery rivers in Michigan. In 2009 2,053 sea lamprey were captured in six tributaries, with no lamprey captured in the Poplar river. These six rivers with catch have been trapped annually since 1988 and total catch in 2009 was near the twenty-one year average (1988-2008) of 2,720 (range: 566-10,908). The majority of lamprey captured came from the Bad river (1,249) followed by the Amnicon river (517).

Schaefer estimates of adult spawner abundance were calculated for 5 of the 7 tributaries in 2009. Spawner abundance estimates were 4,754 in the Bad river, 4,474 in the Amnicon, 370 in the Silver, 156 in the Misery, and 128 in the Firesteel.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES	iii
TABLES	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
METHODS	2
Capture Gear and Sites	2
Data Collection	2
Population Estimates	2
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	3
Trap catches	3
Biological Characteristics	3
Population Estimates	3
REFERENCES CITED	4

FIGURES

Figure 1.	Location of rivers in which spawning-phase lamprey were trapped in 2009. .	5
Figure 2.	Mean length (mm) for male and female lamprey from rivers trapped during 1986-2009.	6
Figure 3.	Mean weight (grams) for male and female lamprey from rivers trapped during 1986-2009..	7

TABLES

Table 1.	Information on location of lamprey trapping conducted on Lake Superior tributaries during 2009.	8
Table 2.	Type and combination of marks used on adult lamprey by week for rivers trapped during 2009.	9
Table 3.	Water and air temperature for seven tributaries to Lake Superior during lamprey trapping in 2009.	10
Table 4.	Annual catches of unmarked adult sea lamprey in spring spawning assessment traps and nets, in tributaries to Lake Superior monitored by GLIFWC from 1986 to 2009.	11
Table 5.	Number of fish species, fish taxa, and other taxa captured during trapping in seven Lake Superior tributaries in 2009.	12
Table 6.	Calculated mean length (mm), weight (grams), and standard deviation (S.D.) for male and female lamprey captured during 2009.	13
Table 7	Population estimates for spawning phase sea lamprey in GLIFWC monitored streams tributary to Lake Superior during 2009.	14
Table 8.	Population estimates for spawning lamprey from six GLIFWC monitored tributaries to Lake Superior from 1986-2009.	15

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank Michael Plucinski (Great Lakes Technician), Scott Braden and Brian Finch (Northland College Interns), and Sam Wiggins (LCO Ojibwa Community College Intern) for conducting the trapping operations on the Bad river in Wisconsin. I wish to thank Fisheries Aide Chris Chosa for conducting the trapping operations in the Firesteel and Misery rivers in Michigan and the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community Natural Resources Department for conducting the trapping operation on the Silver river, Michigan.

The cooperation of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service- Sea Lamprey Control Program personnel from Marquette, Michigan is appreciated; Jessica Barber in supplying equipment, personnel, funding, and in calculating population estimates for spawning phase sea lamprey; and Robert Kohl for providing data. I thank Neil Kmiecik (GLIFWC Biological Services Director) for editing this report.

INTRODUCTION

The Great Lakes Section of the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) has conducted a cooperative sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) trapping project with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sea Lamprey Control Station (USFWS-SLC) in Marquette, Michigan since 1986. Results of this work have been reported in GLIFWC administrative reports (e.g. Mattes 2008, Mattes 2007). The purpose of the project is to gather information on and estimate the population size of adult spawning-phase sea lamprey ascending various tributary streams of Lake Superior during their May-June spawning run. Objectives of the project are: (1) to monitor the upstream spawning movements of sea lamprey, (2) to collect data on the biological characteristics of spawning sea lamprey, (3) to estimate the number of lamprey spawning in each tributary, (4) to reduce the spawning potential of sea lamprey by removing a portion of the run, and (5) to provide lamprey to research and alternate control programs (i.e. sterile male release program for the St. Mary's river, Michigan).

Information collected by GLIFWC supplements that collected by USFWS-SLC and other agencies, and is included in a lake wide management plan to control and reduce the lamprey population. Results of the mark-recapture study are used in a Discharge Regression model developed by USFWS-SLC to estimate total number of spawning-phase lamprey in United States waters of Lake Superior, and to evaluate the effectiveness of regional lamprey control efforts (Mullet et al. 2003). This report presents results of the 2009 trapping season.

Tributaries selected for trapping by GLIFWC were known to contain spawning runs of adult sea lamprey and represent a range of stream sizes based on in-stream flows. Several of these tributaries contained natural or man-made barriers. The number of tributaries trapped by GLIFWC has varied from 5 rivers in 1986 and 1987 to 13 rivers in 1990 and 1991. Due to sampling difficulties and low catch in several streams, the number of rivers trapped was reduced to eight in 1992. These eight rivers were among those sampled annually between 1988 and 1996. In 1997, the Traverse river was dropped from the sampling schedule due to low catch rates since 1993. The Falls river was added in 1997 because of its comparability to the Traverse river in mean annual discharge and to determine if lamprey catches would be sufficient to calculate a mark-recapture population estimate. In 1998, the Falls and Huron rivers were dropped from the sampling schedule while the West Branch of the Ontonagon was added. These changes were made in response to a report by an independent review panel released in August 1997 which recommended sampling fewer mid-size streams and more small and large streams. In 2001, the West Branch of the Ontonagon river was dropped from sampling due to low catches. Since 2001, six streams have been trapped annually: the Amnicon, Middle, and Bad rivers in Wisconsin and the Firesteel, Misery, and Silver rivers in Michigan. In 2007, trapping resumed in the Poplar river, after being dropped from sampling in 2005 following two years of low catches (2003 and 2004).

METHODS

Capture Gear and Sites

Four tributaries in Wisconsin and three tributaries in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan were trapped from late April through early July (Figure 1). The Middle and Misery rivers possess man-made barriers that were specially built to prevent the upward movement of sea lamprey. The Amnicon and Silver rivers possess natural barriers which prevent sea lamprey from moving through the entire system. The Bad, Poplar, and Firesteel rivers possess no impassable barriers.

Portable assessment traps (PAT's) and fyke nets were used to capture lamprey (Table 1). PAT's were the preferred gear and were used in three tributaries with a suitable barrier. PAT's were set below and against the man-made barriers on the Middle and Misery rivers. From 2000-2009 four PAT's were set in the Middle river in an effort to increase the catch of male lamprey for the sterile male release program. Previously, two PAT's had been set in the Middle river. Two PAT's were set in the Misery river and three PAT's were set in the Bad river directly below and against a natural rock shelf which transects the river. In the remaining four tributaries (Amnicon, Poplar, Firesteel, and Silver rivers) without a suitable barrier for PAT's to be used, one fyke net was set in the lower portion of each river.

Data Collection

Traps or fyke nets were emptied at least three times per week (i.e., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday) in the Firesteel and Silver rivers, and five days per week in the Bad, Misery, Middle, Amnicon, and Poplar rivers. A sub-sample of live lamprey were transported downstream (Table 1) and marked by clipping one or both dorsal fins, then released back into the river. The fins were clipped with a v-notch tool and a different combination of clips was used to identify the week of capture and release (Table 2). Female lamprey not marked and released were destroyed, and male lamprey not marked and released were placed in holding cages in the rivers and later removed for use in the sterile male release program. Water and air temperature were recorded at the time traps or nets were emptied (Table 3).

The number of live and dead marked and unmarked lamprey captured each sampling day was counted, along with the number of fish species, fish genera, and other taxa in the traps or nets. All dead lamprey, and a sub-sample of female lamprey were measured to the nearest millimeter, weighed to the nearest gram, and sex determined. The fin clip combination on recaptured lamprey was also recorded.

Population Estimates

Mark-recapture population estimates were attempted based on the marking procedure described above. When sample size was sufficient population estimates were calculated using the modified Schaefer method (Ricker 1975). When the number of recaptures was deemed too low, no such estimate was calculated. Population estimates of adult spawning lamprey in these and other streams are made and combined to estimate the population in U.S. waters of Lake Superior for determining the effectiveness of efforts to control lamprey and the number of lean lake trout killed by lamprey (Heinrich et al. 2003).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Trap Catches

In 2009 2,053 sea lamprey were captured in six of the seven tributaries sampled; no lamprey were captured in the Poplar river. These six rivers with catch have been trapped annually since 1988 and total catch in 2009 was near the twenty-one year average (1988-2008) of 2,720 (range: 566-10,908). The majority of lamprey captured came from the Bad river (1,249) followed by the Amnicon river (517).

Other than sea lamprey, 19 fish species, 5 fish taxa, and 4 other taxa were captured during 2009 (Table 5). White sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*) were captured most often (N=1,162) followed by crayfishes (N=779). Fair numbers of rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*; N=381), longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae* N=280) and creek chub (N=270) were captured primarily from the Middle and Misery rivers.

Biological Characteristics

The mean length of male lamprey was 430 mm, while the mean length of female lamprey was 429 mm (Table 6). These lengths were within the range of lengths observed during the twenty-one year period from 1986 to 2008 (Figure 2).

The mean weight of male lamprey was 179 grams, while the mean weight of female lamprey was 184 grams (Table 6). These weights were within the range of weights observed during the previous twenty-one years (Figure 3). Mean weight of male and female lamprey has been similar within a year but has varied considerably between years.

Population Estimates

Modified-Schaefer estimates of adult spawner abundance were calculated for 5 of the 7 tributaries in 2009 (Table 7). Spawner abundance estimates were 4,754 in the Bad river, 4,474 in the Amnicon river, 370 in the Silver, 156 in the Misery, and 128 in the Firesteel. Low sample size led to no population estimate for the Middle and Poplar rivers. For the Bad river, the population estimate fell for the third consecutive year. In addition, the population estimates was similar to that seen from 1989 to 1998 (average: 4,330) versus the higher estimates seen from 1999 to 2008 (average: 11,428) (Table 8).

REFERENCES CITED

- Heinrich, J.W., Mullet, K.M., M.J. Hansen, J.V. Adams, G.T. Klar, D.A. Johnson, G.C. Christie, and R.J. Young. 2003. Sea Lamprey Abundance and Management in Lake Superior, 1957-1999. *Journal of Great Lakes Research*. 29 (Supplement 1): p. 566-583.
- Mattes, W.P. 2008. Trapping activities and population estimates of adult sea lamprey in tributaries of Lake Superior during 2008. Biological Services Division Administrative Report 08-17. Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, Odanah, WI. 15 p.
- Mattes, W.P. 2007. Trapping activities and population estimates of adult sea lamprey in tributaries of Lake Superior during 2007. Biological Services Division Administrative Report 07-14. Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, Odanah, WI. 15 p.
- Mullet, K.M., J.W. Heinrich, J.V. Adams, R.J. Young, M.P. Henson, R.B. McDonald, and M.F. Fodale. 2003. Estimating lake-wide abundance of spawning-phase sea lampreys (*Petromyzon marinus*) in the Great Lakes: extrapolating from sampled streams using regression models. *Journal of Great Lakes Research*. 29 (Supplement 1): p. 240-252.
- Ricker, W.E. 1975. Computation and Interpretation of Biological Statistics of Fish Populations. *Bulletin of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada*. Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Bulletin 191.

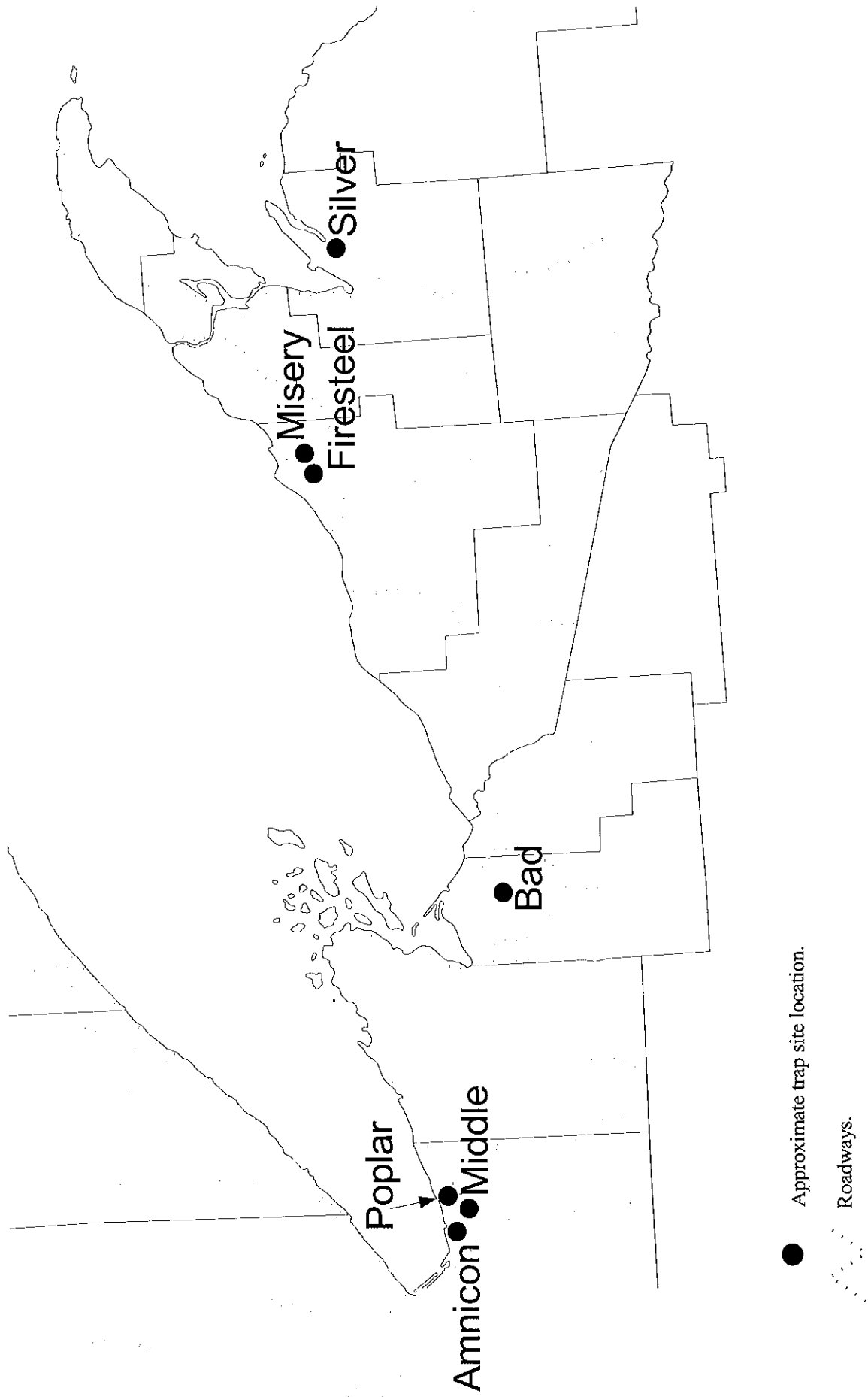


Figure 1. Location of tributaries in which spawning-phase lamprey were trapped in 2009.

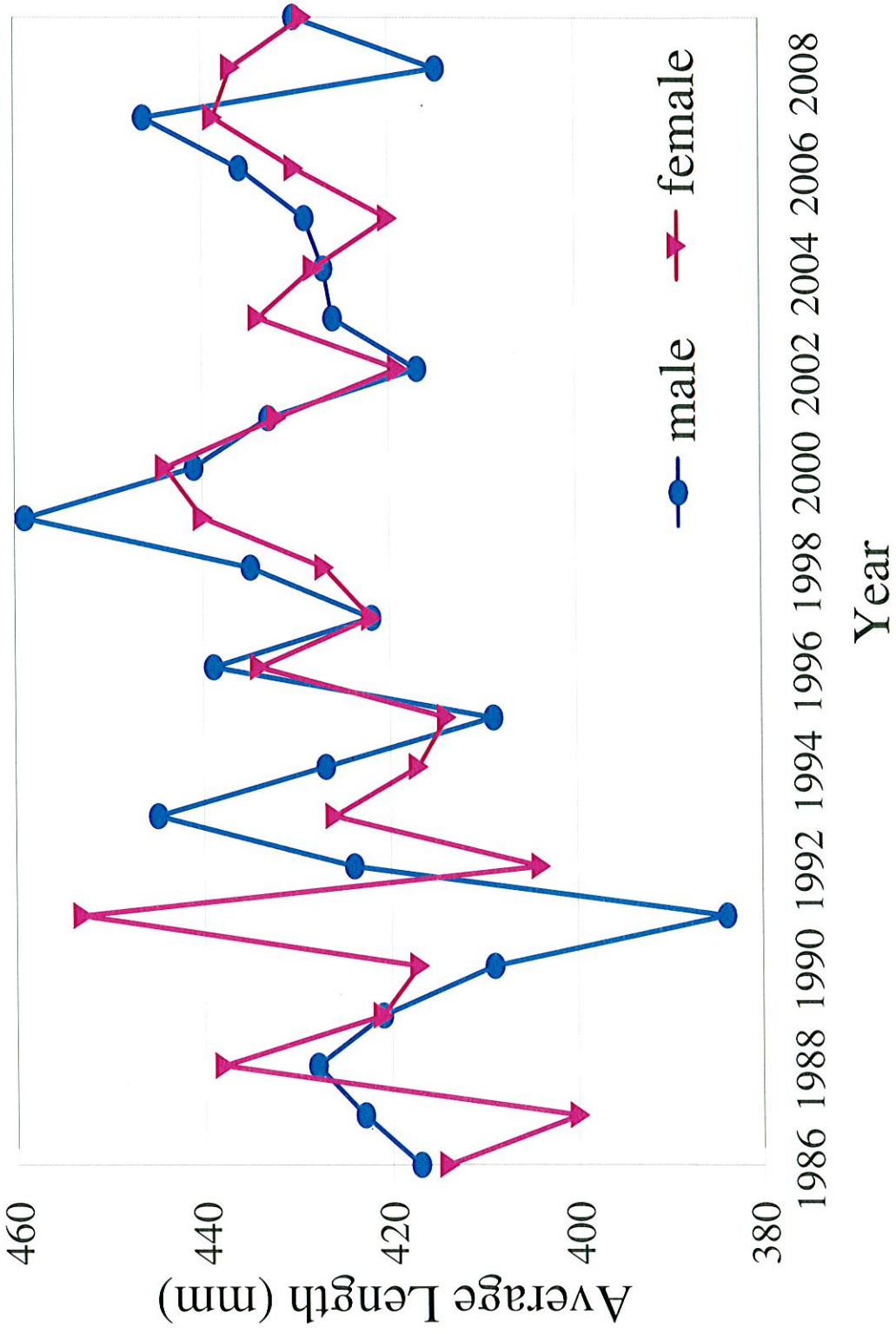


Figure 2. Mean length (mm) for male and female lamprey from rivers trapped during 1986-2009.

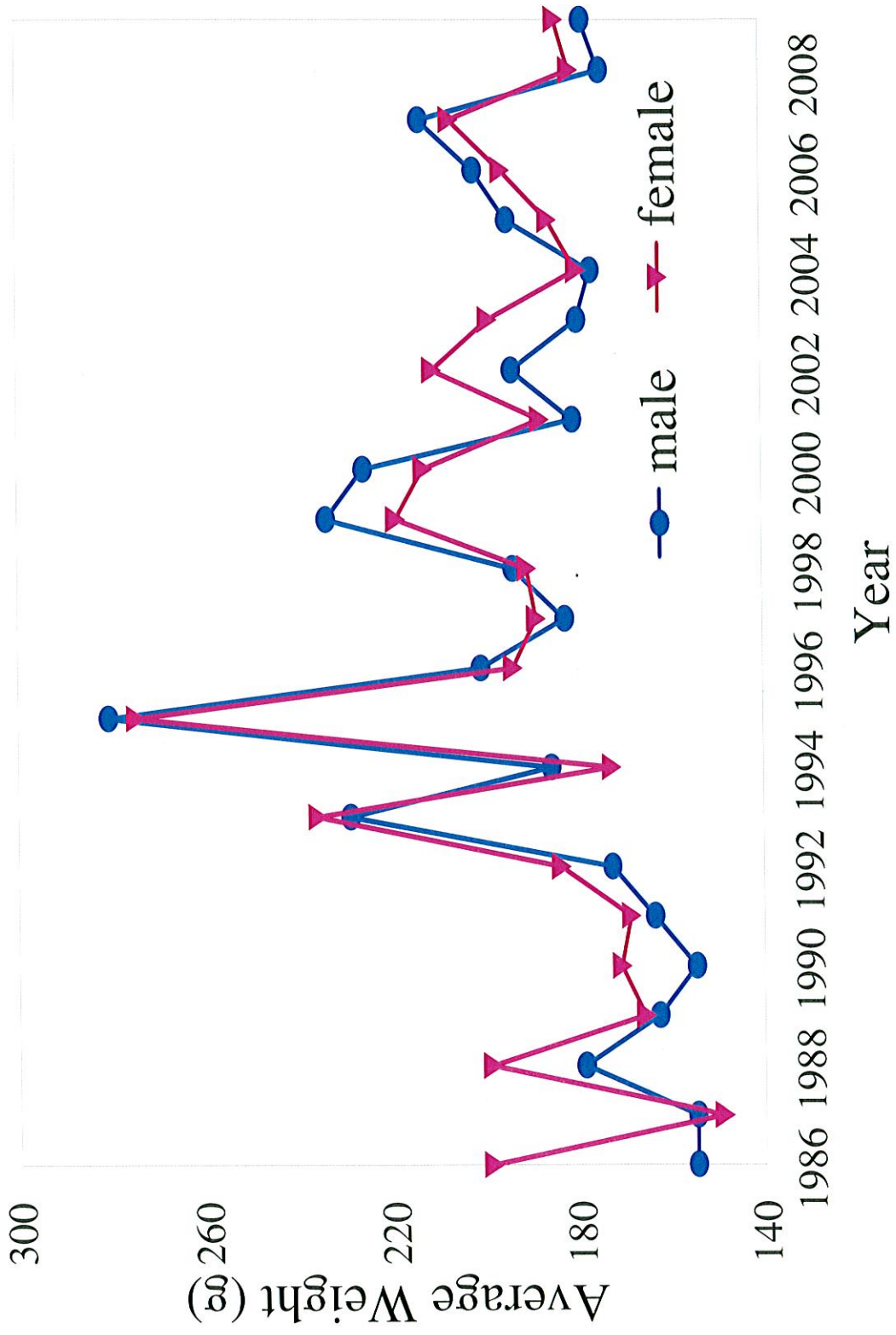


Figure 3. Mean weight (grams) for male and female lamprey from rivers trapped during 1986-2009.

Table 1. Information on location of lamprey trapping conducted on Lake Superior tributaries during 2009.

Tributary	State/County	Location trapped	Gear	Trap site distance from mouth	Barrier distance from mouth	Release site
Amnicon	WI/Douglas	T48N, R12W, Sec 8, SE 1/4	1-fyke net	5 km (3 miles)	17.4 km (11 miles)	0.1 km downstream from net
Middle	WI/Douglas	T48N, R12W, Sec 13, NE 1/4	4 traps	5 km (3 miles)	8.4 km (5 miles)	HWY 13 bridge
Poplar	WI/Douglas	T47N, R11W, Sec 6, SC	1-fyke net	5 km (3 miles)	23 km (14 miles)	1.5 km below HWY 13 bridge
Bad	WI/Ashland	T47N, R3W, Sec 36, NE 1/4	3-traps	30 km (19 miles)	no barrier	0.8 km downstream from trap
Firesteel	MI/Ontonagon	T51N, R38W, Sec 27, SE 1/4	1-fyke net	11.2 km (7 miles)	no barrier	bridge 0.4 km below trap
Misery	MI/Ontonagon	T52N, R37W, Sec 15, NE 1/4	2-traps	1.6 km (1 mile)	1.6 km (1 mile)	0.4 km below trap
Silver	MI/Baraga	T51N, R31W, Sec 13, SE 1/4	1-fyke net	1.6 km (1 mile)	5 km (3 miles)	0.4 km below trap

Table 2. Type and combination of marks (v-notch fin clips) used on adult lamprey by week for rivers trapped during 2009.

Week of trapping	Dates in 2009		Mark (anterior, posterior)	Week of trapping	Dates in 2009		Mark (anterior, posterior)
1	04/19	- 04/25	(0,3)	7	05/31	- 06/06	(0,2)
2	04/26	- 05/02	(2,2)	8	06/07	- 06/13	(1,2)
3	05/03	- 05/09	(2,0)	9	06/14	- 06/20	(2,1)
4	05/10	- 05/16	(0,1)	10	06/21	- 06/27	(3,0)
5	05/17	- 05/23	(1,0)	11	06/28	- 07/04	(3,1)
6	05/24	- 05/30	(1,1)	12	07/05	- 07/11	(1,3)

Table 3. Water and air temperature (degrees Centigrade) for seven tributaries to Lake Superior during lamprey trapping in 2009.

Tributary	Code	Water Temperature				
		N*	average	S.D.	min	max
Michigan Tributaries						
Firesteel	289	15	15.4	2.0	13	20
Misery	284	45	12.5	3.0	8	19
Silver	190	25	13.3	3.6	8	20
Wisconsin Tributaries						
Amnicon	705	36	13.3	2.1	9	17
Bad	611	30	14.5	2.5	9	21
Middle	703	36	13.2	2.1	9	17
Poplar	701			No data		
Air Temperature						
		N*	average	S.D.	min	max
Michigan Tributaries						
Firesteel	289	15	19.3	5.5	9	26
Misery	284	45	16.0	5.9	4	25
Silver	190	24	17.5	5.9	9	29
Wisconsin Tributaries						
Amnicon	705	36	13.9	3.7	4	20
Bad	611	30	16.9	5.7	7	29
Middle	703	36	15.4	4.5	5	23
Poplar	701			No data		

*N= number of days where measurement was recorded.

Table 4. Annual catches of unmarked adult sea lamprey in spring spawning assessment traps and nets, in tributaries to Lake Superior monitored by GLIFWC from 1986-2009.

Tributary	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Wisconsin Tributaries																									
<i>Primary</i>																									
Anniccon		61	14	3	118	67	101	7	39	24	40	83	83	79	278	132	31	59	137	178	707	62	48	517	
Bad	184	439	972	684	465	121	236	84	114	280	316	272	471	646	293	563	1,050	1,446	831	1,124	1,638	2,042	2,154	1,249	
Middle	315	16	11	249	1	4	12	46	11	24	42	47	408	2,235	8,481	2,633	3,026	41	29	620	2,212	387	4	9	
<i>Secondary</i>																									
Arrowhead	1																								
Black					3	8																			
Nemadji					0	1																			
Poplar	0																								
Raspberry						0																			
Red Cliff Cr.					14	15																			
Subtotal-3 primary	499	516	997	936	584	192	349	137	164	328	398	402	962	2,960	9,052	3,328	4,107	1,546	997	1,922	4,557	2,491	2,206	1,775	
Total-WI	500	516	997	936	601	216	349	137	164	328	398	402	962	2,960	9,052	3,328	4,107	1,573	997	1,922	4,557	2,707	2,206	1,775	
Michigan Tributaries																									
<i>Primary</i>																									
Firsteel		17	40	44	86	43	74	24	24	21	0	37	79	35	375	7	97	8	94	27	3	36	7	33	
Misery		261	265	164	336	907	4,871	455	672	197	672	1,131	406	1,753	1,238	1,100	695	39	155	33	946	617	70	145	
Silver	0	4	0	6	26	29	36	0	6	20	6	42	42	59	243	6	7	24	14	12	47	348	63	100	
<i>Secondary</i>																									
Huron	1	51	6	9	14	41	54	2	2	35	2	18													
Traverse		10	10	31	33	11	4	0	0	0	1														
Falls												3													
Ontonagon				56	18								0	9	13										
Otter			0	0																					
Subtotal-3 primary	0	4	278	311	234	451	986	4,945	485	238	678	1,210	527	1,847	1,856	1,113	799	71	263	72	996	1,001	140	278	
Total-MI	0	5	339	327	330	516	1,038	5,003	487	273	681	1,231	527	1,856	1,869	1,113	799	71	263	72	996	1,001	140	278	
<i>Total-6 primary</i>																									
Total-6 primary		1,275	1,247	818	643	1,335	5,082	649	566	566	1,076	1,612	1,489	4,807	10,908	4,441	4,906	1,617	1,260	1,994	5,553	3,492	2,346	2,053	
Grand total	500	521	1,336	1,263	931	732	1,387	5,140	651	601	1,079	1,633	1,489	4,816	10,921	4,441	4,906	1,644	1,260	1,994	5,553	3,708	2,346	2,053	
Average catch-6 primary:		1,261	1,113	996	1,064	1,733	1,578	1,452	1,410	1,430	1,436	1,717	2,424	2,568	2,724	2,654	2,572	2,540	2,572	2,540	2,699	2,739	2,720	2,690	

Table 5. Number of fish species, fish taxa, and other taxa captured during trapping in seven Lake Superior tributaries in 2009.

<i>Fish Species</i>	Wisconsin Tributaries					Michigan Tributaries				Grand Total
	Bad	Amnicon	Middle	Poplar	Total-WI	Firesteel	Misery	Silver	Total-MI	
Sea Lamprey adult	1,249	517	9	0	1,775	33	145	100	278	2,053
Silver Lamprey adult					0				0	0
Chestnut Lamprey adult					0				0	0
Black Bullhead		1	2		3				0	3
Bluegill	1				1	1	2		3	4
Brook Trout			2		2		33	20	53	55
Brown Trout					0	4			4	4
Burbot			1		1		16		16	17
Creek Chub		4	148		152	3	112	3	118	270
Hornyhead Chub		10	17		27		12		12	39
Longnose Dace			270		270		8	2	10	280
Longnose Sucker		16	160		176		2		2	178
Northern Pike		2			2		1		1	3
Pumpkinseed					0		2		2	2
Rainbow Trout			24		24		339	18	357	381
Redhorse, sucker					0	1			1	1
Rock Bass	12	78			90	12	2	42	56	146
Ruffe					0		1		1	1
Slimy Sculpin					0		20		20	20
Smallmouth Bass	5				5	1			1	6
Walleye		2			2				0	2
White Sucker	27	158	563		748	183	228	3	414	1,162
<i>Fish Taxa</i>										
Bullhead			4		4					4
Chub (Cyprinidae)	7		16		23		5			23
Shiner	5	5	251		261					261
Sucker			26		26	1				26
Whitefish			16		16					16
<i>Other taxa</i>										
Crayfishes	9	1	769		779	3	31	18		779
Turtles	1	4			5					5
Predaceous diving beetles			4		4					4
Toads and Frogs			4		4		1			4

Table 6. Calculated mean length (mm), weight (grams), and standard deviation (S.D.) for male and female lamprey captured during 2009.

River	River Code	Sex	Length			Weight		
			Number	Average	S.D.	Number	Average	S.D.
Amnicon	705	Female	3	459	29	3	201	52
		Male	7	427	43	7	189	45
		All	10	437	41	10	193	45
Bad	611	Female	147	435	48	147	186	41
		Male	67	436	39	67	172	35
		All	223	435	44	223	181	40
Misery	284	Female	2	468	1	2	236	8
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		All	2	468	1	2	236	8
Firesteel	289	Female	28	396	40	28	170	68
		Male	17	407	43	12	178	52
		All	45	400	41	40	172	63
Silver	190	Female	3	384	20	3	182	3
		Male	9	435	19	8	231	24
		All	12	422	29	11	218	31
All Rivers		Female	183	429	48	183	184	46
		Male	100	430	39	94	179	41
		All	292	429	45	286	182	44

Table 7. Population estimates for spawning phase sea lamprey in six streams tributary to Lake Superior during 2009.

Tributary	Population Estimates
	Schaefer Method Mark/Recapture
Wisconsin Tributaries	
Bad	4,754
Middle	N/A
Poplar	N/A
Amnicon	4,474
Michigan Tributaries	
Firesteel	128
Misery	156
Silver	370

Estimates provided by the USFWS- Sea Lamprey Control Program in Marquette, Michigan.
 N/A=Not available, population estimate could not be calculated due to low sample size.

Table 8. Population estimates for spawning lamprey from six GLIFWC monitored tributaries to Lake Superior from 1986-2009.

River	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Amnicon		647 S			1,368 S	413 SM	1,394 SM	1,216 SM			58 SM	673 SM	605 SM	600 SM	3,380 SM	904 SM	552 SM	138 SM			594 SM	7,437 SM			4,474 SM
Bad	6,026 S	4,654 S	7,762 S	9,818 S	3,138 S	3,806 SM	2,651 SM	2,428 SM	2,135 SM	2,048 SM	8,513 SM	4,700 SM	4,064 SM	12,552 SM	2,767 SM	8,679 SM	13,678 SM	8,297 SM	8,555 SM	12,383 SM	18,912 SM	15,531 SM	12,922 SM		4,754 SM
Middle	1,080 S	20 S	21 S	1,328 S			172 SM	184 SM		82 SM	31 SM	186 SM	1,081 SM	13,515 SM	6,900 SM	2,327 SM	3,327 SM	41 SM	28 SM	1,049 SM	3,017 SM	434 SM			
Misery			610 S	1,124 S	800 S	737 SM	1,771 SM	8,859 SM	748 TE	413 TE	951 TE	2,881 TE	1,073 TE	2,339 SM	1,764 SM	1,975 SM	602 SM	39 SM	431 SM	855 SM	572 SM		156 SM		156 SM
Firesteel				220 P	462 S	265 SM	113 SM	256 SM				76 SM	274 SM	84 SM	1,036 SM		212 SM		31 SM			14 SM			128 SM
Silver					56 S	61 SM	110 SM					170 SM	157 SM	651 SM	937 SM						182 SM	1,724 SM	276 SM		370 SM

Method of estimation:

- Schaefer=S
- Schaefer, Modified=SM
- Peterson, adjusted=P
- Trap Efficiency=TE